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AN

ABRIDGMENT

OF

L. MURRAY's

ENGLISH GRAMMAR:

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING AN

EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE

PARTS OF SPEECH,

AND EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF THE

YOUNGER CLASS OF LEARNERS.

BY LINDLEY MURRAY.

FOURTH ALBANY EDITION.

ALBANY:

PRINTED FOR WHITING, BACKUS & WHITING;

AND SOLD BY THEM AT THEIR BOOK-STORES IN SCHENECTADY, UTICA AND CANANDAIGUA

1804.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Compiler of "English Grammar, adapted to different Classes of Learners," having been frequently solicited to publish an Abridgment of that work, for the use of children commencing their grammatical studies, he hopes that the epitome which he now offers to the public, will be found useful and satisfactory.

HIS chief view in presenting the book in this form, is to preserve the larger work from being torn and defaced by the younger scholars, in their first duty of the general outline which it prescribes; and, consequently, to render their application to each part both new and inviting. If a small volume is better adapted to the taste of children than a large one; and more readily engages their attention, from the apparent shortness of the road they have to travel, the Abridgment will thence derive additional recommendations. To give these arguments the greatest weight, the book is neatly bound, and printed in a fair letter.

A SLIGHT inspection of the manner in which the work is executed, will shew that it is not, in any case, intended to supply the place, or supercede the use of the original Grammar.—If, however, the teachers of such children as can devote but a small part of their time to this study, should think proper to make use of it, they will not, it is imagined, find it more defective than abridgments are in general. It exhibits a general scheme of the subjects of Grammar; and contains definitions and rules, which the Compiler endeavored to render as exact, concise, and intelligible, as the nature of the subject *would admit.*

THE tutors who may adopt this Abridgment merely *as an introduction* to the larger Grammar, will perce

udied ; and which does not perplex the
finitions, and discordant views of their s
holars also, who, in other seminaries, ma
this epitome, will be more readily invite
pursure the study of Grammar, when t
om the intimate connexion of the books
th which they may improve themselves i
THE Compiler thinks it would be impropr
e size and expence of this Abridgment, by
any Exercises in Orthography and Punctu
has already published a distinct volume
tercises, which will be found proportiona
, both to this work, and to the original (
, however, the business of parsing, and
es in Syntax, are necessary to the young
, examples for these purposes could no
nitted ; and therefore an Exemplification
Speech, and a few instances of False Sy
h of the rules, are subjoined in the form
ndix.

IT may justly be doubted whether there is
objection to the following compilation,
the additional cost it will occasion. T
n of the larger Grammar, by using the

out requiring much attention and explanation, be intelligible to young persons; but it will scarcely be controverted, that it is better to lead them forward, and improve their language, by proper examples, than to exhibit such as will confirm them in a feeble and puerile mode of expression. Children have language, as well as other things, to learn and cultivate; and if good models are set before them, instruction and diligence will soon make them understood, and habit will render them familiar and pleasing. Perhaps there is no method, by which this advantage may, in general, be more readily and effectually produced, than by accustoming children to commit to memory, sentences in which the words are properly chosen, and the construction and arrangement correct. This was one object which the Compiler had in view, when he composed the Grammar of which this is an epitome; and he hopes that he has not altogether failed in his endeavors to attain it.—But on this point, or on any other part of the work, it belongs not to him to determine: the whole must be referred to the decision of the impartial and judicious reader.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts, viz. ORTHOGRAPHY, ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, and PROSODY.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

LETTERS.

AN articulate sound, is the sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech.

Orthography teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

A letter is the first principle, or least part, of a word.

The letters of the English language, called the English Alphabet, are twenty-six in number.

A	a	*A*	*a*	*ai*
B	b	*B*	*b*	*be*
C	c	*C*	*c*	*se*
D	d	*D*	*d*	*de*
E	e	*E*	*e*	*ee*
F	f	*F*	*f*	*ef*
G	g	*G*	*g*	*je*
H	h	*H*	*h*	*ai*
I	i	*I*	*i*	*i*
J	j	*J*	*j*	*ja*
K	k	*K*	*k*	*ke*
L	l	*L*	*l*	*el*
M	m	*M*	*m*	*em*
N	n	*N*	*n*	*en*
O	o	*O*	*o*	*o*
P	p	*P*	*p*	*pe*
Q	q	*Q*	*q*	*ce*
R	r	*R*	*r*	*a*
S	s	*S*	*s*	*es*
T	t	*T*	*t*	*te*

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel is a simple articulate sound, formed by the impulse of the voice, and by opening the mouth in a particular manner.

A consonant cannot be perfectly sounded by itself; but, joined with a vowel, forms an articulate sound, by a particular motion or contact of the parts of the mouth.

The vowels are, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*.

W and *y* are consonants when they begin a word or syllable; but in every other situation they are called vowels.

Consonants are divided into mutes and semi-vowels.

The mutes cannot be sounded *at all* without a vowel, and they all begin their sound with a consonant; as, *b*, *d*, *g*, *k*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and *c* hard, which are expressed, *be*, *de*, *te*, &c.

The semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of themselves, and all begin with a vowel; as, *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, &c. which are sounded *ef*, *el*, *em*, &c.

Four of the semi-vowels, namely, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, are also distinguished by the name of *liquids*, from their readily uniting with other consonants, and flowing as it were into their sounds.

A dipthong is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice; as, *ea*, in beat, *ou* in sound.

A tripthong, the union of three vowels, pro-

ounded ; as, *ea* in eagle, *oa* in boa

SYLLABLES.

syllable is a sound either simple
ıd, pronounced by a single impul
ɛ, and constituting a word, or a
l ; as, man, man-ful.
)elling is the art of rightly dividi
their syllables ; or of expressing
roper letters.

WORDS.

Words are articulate sounds, used
consent, as signs of our ideas.
word of one syllable is termed a n
a word of two syllables, a dissy
l of three syllables, a trisyllabl

ETYMOLOGY.

THE second part of Grammar is Etymology, which treats of the different sorts of words, their derivation, and the various modifications by which the sense of a primitive word is diversified.

There are in English nine sorts of words, or, as they are commonly called, PARTS OF SPEECH; namely, the ARTICLE, the SUBSTANTIVE or NOUN, the PRONOUN, the ADJECTIVE, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION, and the INTERJECTION.

1. An Article is a word prefixed to substantives, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

2. A Substantive or noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion; as, *man, virtue, London.*

A substantive may, in general, be distinguished by its taking an article before it, or by its making sense of itself; as, a *book*, the *sun*, an *apple*; *temperance, industry, chastity.*

3. A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word; as, The man is happy; *he* is benevolent; *he* is useful.

4. An Adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express its quality; as, An *industrious* man, a *virtuous* woman.

An adjective may be known by its making sense with *the addition* of the word *thing*; as, a good *thing*.

_ ..., *rule*, *I am*

rb may be distinguished by its making sen
the personal pronouns, or the word *to*, be:
lk, he *plays*, they *write*; or, to *walk*, to

An Adverb is a part of speech joi
an adjective, and sometimes to an
to express some quality or circums
ing it; as, *he reads well*; a *truly*
he writes *very correctly*.

verb may be generally known, by its answ
stion, How? How much? When? or Wh
phrase "He reads *correctly*," the answe
on, How does he read? is *correctly*.

positions serve to connect words
ner, and to show the relation betw
, "He went *from* London *to* Yor
bove disguise;" "they are supp
w."

the parts of a sentence, to express the passions or emotions of the speaker; as, "O virtue! how amiable art thou!"

ARTICLE.

An Article is a word prefixed to substantives, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

In English there are but two articles, *a* and *the*: *a* becomes *an* before a vowel, and before a silent *h*: as, *an* acorn, *an* hour. But if the *h* be sounded, the *a* only is to be used; as, a hand, a heart, a highway.

A or *an* is styled the indefinite article; it is used in a vague sense, to point out one single thing of the kind, in other respects indeterminate; as, "Give me *a* book;" that is, any book.

The is called the definite article, because it ascertains what particular thing is meant; as, "Give me *the* book;" meaning some book referred to.

A substantive, without any article to limit it, is taken in its widest sense; as, "A candid temper is proper for man;" that is, for all mankind.

SUBSTANTIVE.

A Substantive or noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion; as, *man*, *virtue*, *London*, &c.

Substantives are either proper or common.

ıe names
ge, Lon-

tand for
ırts con-
as, ani-

ıer, and
ın, when
ıken *to*:
!" " Be

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c.
ich are
house

Substantives are of two numbers, the singular and the plural.

The singular number expresses but one object ; as, a chair, a table.

The plural number signifies more objects than one ; as, chairs, tables.

Some nouns, from the nature of the things which they express, are used only in the singular, others only in the plural, form ; as, wheat, pitch, gold, sloth, pride, &c. and bellows, scissars, lungs, riches, &c.

Some words are the same in both numbers ; as, deer, sheep, pair, &c.

The plural number of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular ; as, dove, doves ; face, faces ; thought, thoughts. But when the substantive singular ends in *x*, *ch*, *sh*, or *ss*, we add *es*, in the plural ; as, box, boxes ; church, churches ; lash, lashes ; kiss, kisses.

Nouns ending in *f* or *fe*, are generally rendered plural by the change of those terminations into *ves* ; as, loaf, loaves ; wife, wives. Those which end in *ff* have the regular plural ; as, ruff, ruffs.

Such as have *y* in the singular, with no other vowel in the same syllable, change it into *ies* in the plural ; as, beauty, beauties ; fly, flies : But the *y* is not changed, when there is another vowel in the syllable ; as, key, keys ; delay, delays.

CASE.

The cases of substantives signify their diffe

e of a thing, or the subject of the ve
ıe boy plays ;" " The girls learn."
he possessive or genitive case expre
ion of property or possession ; an
trophe, with the letter *s* coming afte
ıe scholar's duty ;" " My father's l
is, " The duty of the scholar ;" "Tl
ıy father."

/hen the plural ends in *s*, the ot
tted, but the apostrophe is retai
ı eagles' wings ;" " The drapers' co
ometimes also, when the singula
s in *s*, the apostrophick *s* is not ad
or goodness' sake ;" " For righte
:."

nglish substantives may be decline
owing manner :

	SINGULAR.	PI
Nominative Case.	A mother.	M
Possessive Case.	A mother's.	M

word; as, "The man is happy," "*he* is benevolent," "*he* is useful."

There are four kinds of pronouns, viz. the Personal, the Possessive, the Relative, and the Adjective pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

There are five Personal Pronouns; viz. *I, thou, he, she, it*; with their plurals, *we, ye* or *you, they*.

Personal pronouns admit of person, number, gender, and case.

The persons of pronouns are three in each of the numbers, viz.

I, is the first person	Singular.
Thou, is the second person	
He, she, or *it*, is the third person	
We, is the first person	Plural.
Ye, or *you*, is the second person	
They, is the third person	

The numbers of pronouns, like those of substantives, are two, the singular and the plural; as, *I, thou, he; we, ye, they*.

Gender has respect only to the third person singular of the pronouns, *he, she, it*. *He* is masculine: *she* is feminine; *it* is neuter.

Personal pronouns have three cases; the nominative, the possessive, and the objective.

The objective case follows the verb active, or the preposition, expressing the object of an action, or of a relation.

The personal pronouns are thus declined.

2.	Thine.	Yours.
	Thee.	You.
	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
	He.	They.
3.	His.	Theirs.
	Him.	Them.
	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
	She.	They.
3.	Hers.	Theirs.
	Her.	Them.
	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
	It.	They.
1.	Its.	Theirs.
	It.	Them.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Possessive Pronouns are such as re
late to possession or property.

called the antecedent ; they are *who*, *which*, and *that* ; as, " The man is happy *who* lives virtuously."

What is a kind of compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative, and is equivalent to *that which* ; as, " This is *what* I wanted ;" that is to say, " *the thing which* I wanted."

Who is applied to persons, *which* to animals and inanimate things ; as, " He is a *friend*, *who* is faithful in adversity ;" " The bird, *which* sung so sweetly, is *flown* ;" " This is the *tree*, *which* produces no fruit."

That, as a relative, is often used to prevent the too frequent repetition of *who* and *which*. It is applied to both persons and things ; as, " *He that* acts wisely deserves praise ;" " Modesty is a *quality that* highly adorns a woman."

Who is of both numbers, and is thus declined ;

SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

Nominative,	Who.
Possessive,	Whose.
Objective,	Whom.

Who, *which*, *what*, are called *Interrogatives* when they are used in asking questions ; as, " *Who* is he ?" " *Which* is the book ?" " *What* art thou doing ?"

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective Pronouns are of a mixed nature *participating* the properties both of the pronoun *and the adjective*. The following are of this cl

1. The *distributive* are those w
he persons or things that make up
aken separately and singly. Th
very, either; as, "*Each* of his bro
avourable situation;" "*Every* ma
ount for himself;" "I have not s
iem."

2. The *demonstrative* are those
sely point out the subjects to whi
te: *this* and *that*, *these* and *those*
ass; as, "*This* is true charity; *t*
image."

This refers to the nearest person
d *that* to the more distant: as, *T*
ore intelligent than *that*. *This* in
ter, or last mentioned; *that* the
st mentioned: as, "Wealth and p
h temptations: *that* tends *t*

ADJECTIVES.

An Adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express its quality; as, "An industrious man;" "A virtuous woman;" "A benevolent mind."

In English the adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, or case. Thus we say, "A careless boy; careless girls."

The only variation which it admits of, is that of the degrees of comparison.

There are commonly reconed three degrees of comparison; the positive, comparative, and superlative.

The positive state expresses the quality of an object, without any increase or diminution; as, good, wise, great.

The comparitive degree increases or lessens the positive in signification; as, wiser, greater, less wise.

The superlative degree increases or lessens the positive to the highest or lowest degree; as, wisest, greatest, least wise.

The simple word, or positive, becomes comparative by adding *r* or *er*; and the superlative by adding *st* or *est* to the end of it.—And the adverbs *more* and *most*, placed before the adjective, have the same effect; as, wise, *more* wise, *most* wise.

Monosyllables for the most part, are compared by *er* or *est*; and dissyllables by more and *most*; as, mild, milder, mildest; frugal, more *frugal*, most frugal.

A Verb is a word which sig
DO, or to SUFFER ; as, "I am,
ruled."

Verbs are of three kinds ; AC
and NEUTER. They are also div
ULAR, IRREGULAR, and DEFECTI

A Verb Active expresses an a
cessarily implies an agent, as a
upon ; as, to love ; "I love Penel

A Verb Passive expresses a pa
fering, or the receiving of an acti
sarily implies an object acted upon
by which it is acted upon ; as, t
"Penelope is loved by me."

A Verb Neuter expresses neith
assion, but being, or a state or c
ig : as, "I [illegible]

the Plural ; as, " I run, we run," &c.

In each number there are three persons ; as,

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
First Person.	I love.	We love.
Second Person.	Thou lovest.	Ye love.
Third Person.	He loves.	They love.

MOODS.

Mood or mode is a particular form of the verb, shewing the manner in which the being, action, or passion, is represented.

There are five moods of verbs, the INDICATIVE, the IMPERATIVE, the POTENTIAL, the SUBJUNCTIVE and the INFINITITE.

The Indicative Mood simply indicates or declares a thing ; as, " I see ; they know :" or it asks a question ; as, " Seest thou ? Do they know ?"

The Imperative Mood is used for commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting ; as, " Depart thou ; mind ye ; let us stay ; go in peace."

The Potential Mood implies possibility or liberty, power, will, or obligation ; as, " It may rain ; he may go or stay ; I can ride ; he would walk ; they should learn."

The Subjunctive Mood represents a thing under a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c. ; and is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood, and attended by another verb ; as, " *I will* respect him, *though* he chide me : " *Were* he good, he would be happy :" that is, " *if* he were good."

...ciple is a certain fo
... its name from its p
... properties of a verb,
of an adjective; as, "I am desi
him;" "She was greatly *admi*
finished his work, he submitted it

There are three participles, the
tive, the Perfect or Passive, and
Perfect; as, "loving, loved, havi

THE TENSES.

Tense, being the distinction o
seem to admit only of the present
ture; but to mark it more accurat
to consist of six variations, viz. t
the IMPERFECT, the PERFECT, the
and the FIRST and SECOND FUTU

The Present Tense represents
event as ...

have seen the person that was recommended to me."

The Pluperfect Tense represents a thing, not only as past, but also as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence; as, "I had finished my letter before he arrived."

The first Future Tense represents the action as yet to come, either with or without respect to the precise time when; as, "The sun will rise to-morrow;" "I shall see them again."

The second Future intimates that the action will be fully accomplished at or before the time of another future action or event; as, "I shall have dined at (or before) one o'clock;" "The two houses will have finished their business when (or before) the king comes to prorogue them."

The conjugation of a verb is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

The conjugation of an active verb is styled the ACTIVE VOICE; and that of a passive verb, the PASSIVE VOICE.

The auxiliary and active verb *To have*, is conjugated in the following manner.

TO HAVE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Pers. I have.	1. We have.
2. Pers. Thou hast.	2. Ye or you have
3. Pers. He, she, *or* it hath *or* has.	3. They have.

Singular.	*Pl*
1. I have had.	1. We h
2. Thou hast had.	2. Ye *or*
3. He has had.	3. They

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	*Pl*
1. I had had.	1. We h
2. Thou hadst had.	2. Ye *or*
3. He had had.	3. They

FIRST FUTURE TENSE

Singular.	*Pl*
1. I shall *or* will have.	1. We sh
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt have.	2. Ye *or* will
3. He shall *or* will have.	3. They have

* The verbs, though conjugated at lar
their tenses, that the learners may, by a f

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. I shall *or* will have had.	1. We shall *or* will have had.
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt have had.	2. Ye *or* you shall *or* will have had.
3. He shall *or* will have had.	3. They shall *or* will have had.

Imperative Mood.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. Let me have.	1. Let us have.
2. Have thou, *or* do thou have.	2. Have ye, *or* do ye *or* you have.
3. Let him have.	3. Let them have.

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. I may *or* can have.	1. We may *or* can have.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst have.	2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have.
3. He may *or* can have.	3. They may *or* can have.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. I might, could, would *or* should have.	1. We might, could, would *or* should have.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst have.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should have.
3. He might, could, would *or* should have.	3. They might, could, would *or* should have.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. *I may or can have had.*	1. We may or can have had.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. I might, could, would *or* should have had	1. We migh *or* shou
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst *or* shouldst have had.	2. Ye *or* yo would had.
3. He might, could, would *or* should have had.	3. They would had.

Subjunctive Mood

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1 If I have.	1. If we ha
2. If thou have.	2. If ye *or*
3. If he have.	3. If they h

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. If I had.	1. If we ha

Singular.	*Plural.*
2. If thou had had.	2. If ye *or* you had had.
3. If he had had.	3. If they had had.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. If I shall *or* will have.	1. If we shall *or* will have.
2. If thou shall *or* will have.	2. If ye *or* you shall *or* will have.
3. If he shall *or* will have.	3. If they shall *or* will have.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. If I shall *or* will have had.	1. If we shall *or* will have had
2. If thou shall *or* will have had.	2. If ye *or* you shall *or* will have had.
3. If he shall *or* will have had.	3. If they shall *or* will have had.

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT. To have. PERFECT. To have had.

Participles.

PRESENT OR ACTIVE. Having.
PERFECT OR PASSIVE. Had.
COMPOUND PERFECT. Having had.

The auxiliary and neuter verb *To be*, is conjugated as follows.

TO BE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I am.	1. We are.
2. Thou art.	2. Ye or you are.
3. He, she, or it is.	3. They are.

Singular.	*Plural.*
I have been.	1. We have bee
Thou hast been.	2. Ye *or* you hav
He hath *or* has been.	3. They have be

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
I had been.	1. We had been
Thou hadst been.	2. Ye *or* you ha
He had been.	3. They had bee

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
I shall *or* will be.	1. We shall *or*
Thou shalt *or* wilt be	2. Ye *or* you shal
He shall *or* will be.	3. They shall *or*

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
I shall *or* will have	1. We shall *or*

Potential Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. I may *or* can be,	1. We may *or* can be.
2. Thou mayest *or* canst be.	2. Ye *or* you may *or* can be.
3. He may *or* can be.	3. Thdy may *or* can be.

IMPERFECT TENSE

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. I might, could, would *or* should be.	1. We might, could, would *or* should be.
2. Thou mighist, couldst, wouldst *or* shouldst be.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should be
3. He might, could, would, *or* should be.	3. They might, could would, *or* should be.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. I may *or* can have been.	1. We may *or* can have been.
2 Thou mayst *or* canst have been.	2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have been.
3. He may *or* can have been.	3. They may *or* can have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. I might, could, would *or* should have been.	1. We might, could, would, *or* should have been.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst have been.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should have been.
3. He might, could, would, *or should* have been.	3. They might, could would or should have been.

3. If he be. 3. If they

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plur.*
1. If I were.	1. If we
2. If thou wert.	2. If ye or
3. If he were.	3. If they

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	
1. If I have been.	1. If we
2. If thou have been.	2. If ye o
3. If he have been.	3. If they

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	
1. If I had been.	1. If we
2. If thou had been.	2. If ye
3. If he had been.	3. If the

FIRST FUTURE TE

Singular. *Plur*

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE. To be. PERFECT. To have been.

Participles.

PRESENT. Being. PERFECT. Been.
COMPOUND PERFECT. Having been.

OF THE CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

ACTIVE.

Verbs Active are called Regular, when they form their imperfect tense of the indicative mood, and their perfect participle, by adding to the verb, *ed*, or *d* only when the verb ends in *e*; as,

PRESENT.	IMPERF.	PERF. PARTICIP.
I love.	I loved.	Loved.
I favour.	I favoured.	Favoured.

A Regular Active Verb is conjugated in the following manner:

TO LOVE.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. I love.	1. We love.
2. Thou lovest.	2. Ye *or* you love.
3. He, she, *or* it loveth *or* loves.	3. They love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. I loved.	1. We loved.
2. Thou lovedst.	2. Ye or you loved.
3. He loved.	3. They loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
I had loved.	1. We had
Thou hadst loved.	2. Ye *or* yo
He had loved.	3. They ha

FIRST FUTURE TENS

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. I shall *or* will love.	1. We shal
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt love.	2. Ye *or* y love.
3. He shall *or* will love.	3. They sh

SECOND FUTURE TE

Singular.	*Plural*
1. I shall *or* will have loved.	1. We sh loved
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt have loved.	2. Ye *or* have
3. He shall *or* will have	3. They love

Singular.	*Plural.*
2. Thou mayst *or* canst love.	2. Ye *or* you may *or* can love.
3. He may *or* can love.	3. They may *or* can love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. I might, could, would, *or* should love.	1. We might, could, would *or* should love.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst love.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* should love.
3. He might, could, would, *or* should love.	3. They might, could, would, *or* should love.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. I may *or* can have loved.	1. We may *or* can have loved.
2. Thou mayst *or* canst have loved.	2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have loved.
3. He may *or* can have loved.	3. They may *or* can have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. I might, could, would, *or* should have loved.	1. We might, could, would *or* should have loved.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, *or* shouldst, have loved.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should have loved.
3. He might, could, would, *or* should have loved.	3. They might, could, would, *or* should have loved.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
If I love.	1. If we love.
If thou love,	2. If ye or you love
If he love.	3. If they love.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. If I have loved.	1. If we h
2. If thou have loved.	2. If ye *or*
3. If he have loved.	3. If they

PLUPERFECT TENSI

Singular.	*Sing*
1. If I had loved.	1. If we h
2. If thou had loved.	2. If ye *or*
3. If he had loved.	3. If they

FIRST FUTURE TENS

Singular.	*Plur*
1. If I shall *or* will love.	1. If we sl
2. If thou shall *or* will love.	2. If ye *or* love.
3. If he shall *or* will love.	3. If they

SECOND FUTURE TE

Singular.	*Plura*
1. If I shall *or* will have loved.	1. If we s loved
2. If thou shall *or* will have loved.	2. If ye *or* have

PASSIVE.

Verbs passive are called regular, when they form their perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed*, to the verb: as, from the verb "To love," is formed the passive, "I am loved, I was loved, I shall be loved," &c.

A regular passive verb is conjugated by adding the perfect participle to the auxiliary *to be*, through all its changes of number, person, mood, and tense, in the following manner.

TO BE LOVED.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. I am loved.	1. We are loved.
2. Thou art loved.	2. Ye *or* you are loved.
3. He is loved.	3. They are loved.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. I was loved.	1. We were loved.
2. Thou wast loved.	2. Ye *or* you were loved.
3. He was loved.	3. They were loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. I have been loved.	1. We have been loved.
2. Thou hast been loved.	2. Ye *or* you have been loved.
3. He hath *or* has been loved.	3. They have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I had been loved.	1. We had been loved.

1. I shall *or* will be loved.	1. We s ed.
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt be loved	2. Ye o be l
3. He shall *or* will be loved.	3. They love

SECOND FUTURE T

Singular.	*Plu*
1. I shall *or* will have been loved.	1. We bee
2. Thou shalt *or* wilt have been loved.	2. Ye o hav
3. He shall *or* will have been loved.	3. They bee

Imperative Mo

Singular.	*Pl*
1. Let me be loved.	1. Let
2. Be thou loved, *or* do thou be loved.	2. Be y do
3. Let him be loved.	3. Let

Potential Moo

IMPERFECT TENSE.

gular.	*Plural.*
ight, could, would, should be lov-	1. We might, could, would *or* should be loved.
ı mightst, couldst, uldst, *or* shouldst loved.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should be loved.
night, could, would, should be loved.	3. They might, could, would, *or* should be loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

gular.	*Plural.*
ıy *or* can have been ed.	1. We may *or* can have been loved.
ı mayst *or* canst e been loved.	2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have been loved.
may *or* can have n loved.	3. They may *or* can have been loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

gular.	*Plural.*
ght, could, would, should have been ed.	1. We might, could, would *or* should have been loved.
ı mightst, couldst, uldst, *or* shouldst e been loved.	2. Ye *or* you might, could, would, *or* should have been loved.
night, could, would, should have been ed.	3. They might, could, would, *or* should have been loved.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

gular.	*Plural.*
e loved.	1. If we be loved.
ou be loved.	2. If ye *or* you be loved.
be loved.	3. If they be loved.

ıe were loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
I have been loved.	1. If we have l
thou have been loved.	2. If ye *or* you loved
he have been loved.	3. If they have l

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
I had been loved.	1. If we had be
thou had been loved.	2. If ye *or* yo loved.
f he had been loved.	3. If they had

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
If I shall *or* will be loved.	1. If we shall loved.
If thou shall *or* will be loved.	2. If ye *or* yo be loved.
If he shall *or* will be loved.	3. If they sh loved.

SECOND TENSE.

Participles.

PRESENT. Being loved.

PRESENT OR PASSIVE.	COMPOUND PERFECT
Loved.	Having been loved.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular Verbs are those which do not form their imperfect tense, and their perfect participle, by the addition of *ed* to the verb: as,

PRESENT.	IMPERFECT.	PERFECT PART.
I begin,	I began,	begun.
I know,	I knew,	know.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses: as, *am, was, been; can, could; must*, &c.

ADVERB.

An Adverb is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it: as, "He reads *well*;" "A *truly* good man;" "He writes *very correctly*."

Some adverbs are compared, viz. "Soon, sooner, soonest; often, oftener, oftenest." And those ending in *ly*, are compared by *more* and *most*: as, "Wisely, more wisely, most wisely."

PREPOSITION.

Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, and show the relation between them. *They* are, for the most part, set before nouns

bove, about, over, under, at, after, wit
ome of these are sometimes conjoin
:r words : as, "Overtake, undertake
d."

The inseparable prepositions are used
composition of words ; such as, *be*, *fo*
; "Betimes, foretel, misconduct."

The following is a list of the princi
itions :

	for	into	within	d
	by	at	without	o
n	in	with	up	o
	below	before	beyond	a
ugh	beneath	after	about	a
ve	under	behind	near	b

CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech that
used to connect or join together sen
as, out of two, to make one sente
netimes connects only words.

The Conjunction Disjunctive serves, not only to connect and continue the sentence, but also to express opposition of meaning in different degrees: as, "*Though* he was frequently reproved, *yet* he did not reform;" "They came with her, *but* went away without her."

The following is a list of the principal conjunctions:

although	for	so
and	if	that
as	lest	than
because	neither	though
both	notwithstanding	unless
but	nor	yet
either	or	

INTERJECTION.

Interjections are words thrown in between the parts of a sentence, to express the passions or emotions of the speaker; as, "Oh! I have alienated my friend; Alas! I fear, for life; O virtue! how amiable art thou!"

SYNTAX.

THE third part of grammar is Syntax, which shows the agreement and right disposition of words in a sentence.

A sentence is an assemblage of words, expressed in proper form, and ranged in proper order, and concurring to make a complete sense.

Sentences are of two kinds, SIMPLE and COMPOUND.

A simple sentence has in it but one subject,

and sometimes making a whole

The principal parts of a sim
the agent, the attribute, and t
agent is the thing chiefly spoken
is the thing or action affirmed
and the object is the thing affe
tion.

The nominative denotes the a
goes before the verb or attribute
or phrase, denoting the object, f
as, " A wise man governs his p
a *wise man* is the agent ; *gover*
or thing affirmed ; and *his pass*

Syntax principally consists of
cord and Government.

Concord is the agreement wh
with another, in gender, number

Government is that power w
speech has over another, in dir
tense, or case.

ber, joined together by one or more copulative conjunctions, have verbs, nouns, and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural number: as, "Socrates and Plato *were* wise; *they* were the most eminent philosophers of Greece;" "The sun that rolls over our heads, the food that we receive, and the rest that we enjoy, daily *admonish* us of a superior and superintending Power."

RULE III.

The conjunction disjunctive hath an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copulative; for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number: as "Ignorance or negligence *has* caused this mistake;" "John, or James, or Joseph, *intends* to accompany me;" "There *is*, in many minds, neither knowledge nor understanding."

RULE IV.

A noun of multitude, or signifying many, may have a verb or pronoun agreeing with it, either of the singular or plural number: yet not without regard to the import of the word, as conveying unity or plurality of idea: as, "The meeting *was* large;" "The parliament *is* dissolved;" "The nation *is* powerful;" "My people *do* not consider; *they* have not known me;" "The assembly of the wicked *have* enclosed me;" "The council were divided in *their* sentiments."

RULE V.

Pronouns must always agree with their ante-

r robes;" "The moon appears, -
ies, but the light is not *her* own."
The relative is of the same person w
ecedent, and the verb agrees with it
ly: as, "Thou *who lovest* wisdom
o *speak* from experience."

RULE VI.

The relative is the nominative case
rb, when no other nominative comes
and the verb: as, "The master *who*
;" "The trees *which* are planted
hen another nominative comes betwe
ie verb, the relative is governed by so
its own member of the sentence: a
ho preserves me, to *whom* I owe m
hose I am, and *whom* I serve, is eter

RULE VII.

When the relative is preceded by
natives of different persons, the rel

book, these books ; that sort, those sorts ; one girl, ten girls ; another road, other roads."

RULE IX.

The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually or collectively : as, " A Christian, an infidel, a score, a thousand."

The definitive article *the* may agree with nouns in the singular or plural number : as, " The garden, the houses, the stars."

The articles are often properly omitted : when used, they should be justly applied, according to their distinct nature : as, " Gold is corrupting ;" " The sea is green ;" " A lion is bold."

RULE X.

One substantive governs another signifying a different thing, in the possessive or genitive case : as, " My father's house ;" " Man's happiness ;" " Virtue's reward."

RULE XI.

Active verbs govern the objective case : as, " Truth enobles *her* ;" " She comforts *me* ;" " They support *us* ;" " Virtue rewards *them* that follow *her*."

RULE XII.

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it, in the infinitive mood : as " *Cease to do* evil ; learn to do well ;" " W

"*to* say it."

RULE XIII.

In the use of verbs and words of time, relate to each other, the must be observed. Instead of s Lord *hath given*, and the Lord way ;" we should say, "The L Instead of "I *remember* him these it should be, "I *have remembered*

RULE XIV.

Participles govern words in th ner as the verbs do from which t ed : as, "I am weary with *hearin* is *instructing us* ;" "He was *admo*

RULE XV.

er, or are equivalent to an affirmative: as, "*Nor* did they *not* perceive him;" that is, "they did perceive him." "*Never* shall I *not* confess;" that is, "I shall never avoid confessing;" or, "I shall always confess." But it is better to express an affirmation by a regular affirmative, than by two negatives.

RULE XVII.

Prepositions govern the objective case: as, "I have heard a good character *of her*." "*From him* that is needy, turn not away;" "A word to the wise is sufficient *for them*;" "Strength of mind is *with them* that are pure in heart."

RULE XVIII.

Conjunctions connect the same moods and tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns and pronouns: as, "Candour is *to be approved and practised*;" "If thou sincerely *desire*, *and* earnestly *pursue* virtue, she *will* assuredly *be found* by thee, *and prove* a rich reward;" "The master taught *her and me* to write;" "*He and she* were schoolfellows."

RULE XIX.

Some conjunctions require the indicative, some the subjunctive mood, after them. It is a general rule, that when something contingent or doubtful is implied, the subjunctive ought to be *used*: as, "*If* I *were* to write, he would not regard it;" "He will not be pardoned unless he *repent*."

Conjunctions that are of a positive and

hen the qualities of different thi
pared, the latter noun or pronou
rned by the conjunction *than* or *as*, (
tions have no government of cases
s with the verb, or is governed by t
ıe preposition, expressed or understc
hou art wiser than I ;" that is, " thar
hey loved him more than me ;" i. e.
ı they loved me." " The sentimen
ressed by Plato, but much better by S
ı him ;" that is, " than by him."

RULE XXI.

To avoid disagreeable repetitions, a
ss our ideas in few words, an ellipsis
n of some words is frequently admit
ıen this would obscure the sentence,
force, or be attended with an imp
ellipsis must be supplied. Instea
" He was a learned man, he wa

RULE XXII.

All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other, and a regular and dependent construction, throughout, be carefully preserved. The following sentence is therefore inaccurate: "He was more beloved, but not so much admired, as Cinthio." *More* requires *than* after it, which is no where found in the sentence. It should be, "He was more beloved than Cinthio, but not so much admired."

PROSODY.

PROSODY consists of two parts; the first teaches the true pronunciation of words, comprising ACCENT, QUANTITY, EMPHASIS, and CADENCE; and the other, the laws of VERSIFICATION.

ACCENT.

Accent is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice on a certian letter or syllable in a word, that it may be better heard than the rest, or distinguished from them: as, in the word *presume*, the stress of the voice must be on the second syllable, *súme*, which takes the accent.

QUANTITY.

The quantity of a syllable is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it. It is considered

. syllable is short, when the accent
sonant; which occasions the vow
ckly joined to the succeeding le
r't, bon'net, hun'ger."
A long syllable requires double the
rt one in pronouncing it; thus, "N
ōte" should be pronounced as slowl
făt" and "nŏt."

EMPHASIS.

By emphasis is meant a stronger
ınd of voice, by which we distingu
rd on which we design to lay particu
l to show how it affects the rest o
ıce. Sometimes the emphatic wor
ıtinguished by a particular tone of
ıll as by a stronger accent.

CADENCE.

Cadence is directly opposite to em
emphasis is the raising, cadence is

sound of one verse, to the last sound or syllable of another.

PUNCTUATION

Is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points or stops, for the purpose of marking the different pauses which the sense and an accurate pronunciation require.

The Comma represents the shortest pause; the Semicolon, a pause double that of the comma; the Colon, double that of the semicolon; and the Period, double that of the colon.

COMMA.

The Comma usually separates those parts of a sentence, which, though very closely connected in sense, require a pause between them: as, "I remember, with gratitude, his love and services." "Charles is beloved, esteemed, and respected."

SEMICOLON.

The Semicolon is used for dividing a compound sentence into two or more parts, not so closely connected as those which are separated by a comma, nor yet so little dependent on each other, as those which are distinguished by a colon: as, "Straws swim on the surface; but pearls lie at the bottom."

COLON.

The Colon is used to divide a sentence into

world." [illegible]; there is no s

PERIOD.

When a sentence is so compl
dent, as not to be connected in c
the following sentence, it is ma
riod : as, " Fear God. Honour t
charity towards all men."

Besides the points which mark
discourse, there are others that
ent modulation of voice, in cor
the sense. These are,

The Interrogative point, ?
The Exclamation point, !
The Parenthesis, ( )

as, " Are you sincere ?"
" How excellent is a grateful hear
" Know then this [illegible]

A hyphen, which is thus marked - : as, "Lap-dog, to-morrow."

The Acute Accent, marked thus ´ : as, "Fan'cy." The Grave Accent, thus ` : as, "Fávour."

The proper mark to distinguish a long syllable, is this ¯ : as, "Rōsy :" and a short one, this ˘ : as, "Hŏily." This last mark is called a Breve.

A Diæresis, thus marked ¨, shews that two vowels form separate syllables : as, "Creätor."

A Section is thus marked §.

A Paragraph, thus ¶.

A Quotation has two inverted commas at the beginning, and two direct ones at the end, of a phrase or passage : as,

"The proper study of mankind is man."

Crotchets or Brackets serve to inclose a particular word or sentence. They are marked thus [ ].

An Index or Hand ☞ points out a remarkable passage.

A Brace } unites three poetical lines ; or connects a number of words, in prose, with one common term.

An Asterisk or little star * directs the reader to some note in the margin.

An Ellipsis is thus marked —— ; as, "K—g," for King.

An Obelisk, which is marked thus †, and *Parallels thus* ||, together with the letters of the *alphabet*, and *figures*, are used as references to *the margin*.

EXEMPLIFICATION

OF THE

PARTS OF SPEECH.

PARSING TABLE.

WHAT part of speech?

1. *An article.* What kind? Why?
2. *A substantive.* Common or proper? What Gender? Number? Case? Why?
3. *A pronoun.* What kind? Person? Gender? Number? Case? Why?
4. *An adjective.* What degree of comparison? To what does it belong? Why an adjective?
5. *A verb.* What kind? Mood? Tense? Number? Person? Why? If a participle, Why? Active or passive?
6. *An adverb.* Why is it an adverb?
7. *A preposition.* Why a preposition?
8. *A conjunction.* Why?
9. *An interjection.* Why?

CHAP. I.

Article and Substantive.

A bush
A tree
A variety
George

	The pol
A hunter	An abbe
An hour	An owl
An honour	A buildi
An hostler	The W
The garden	pany
The fields	Europe
The rainbow	The scie
The clouds	Yorkshir
The scholar's duty	The plai
The horizon	The sun
Virtue	A volum
The vices	Parchme
Temperance	The pen
A disposition	The star
Benevolence	A comet
An oversight	A miracl
A design	A proph
The governess	Depravit
An ornament	The con
The girl's school	

continent	The Cæsars
dness	The Thames
clivity	A river
ness	The shadows
clination	A vacancy
ndertaking	The hollow
ope	An idea
ancy	A whim
ntertainment	Nothing
er	

CHAP. II.

rticle, Adjective, and Substantive.

od heart	The woodbine's fragrance
se head	A cheering prospect
ong body	A harmonious sound
edient son	Delicious fruit
gent scholar	The sweetest incense
ppy parent	An odorous garden
trees	The sensitive plant
grant flower	A convenient mansion
erdant fields	Warm clothing
ceful mind	A temperate climate
osed thoughts	Wholesome aliment
ene aspect	An affectionate parent
fable deportment	A free government
whistling winds	The diligent farmer
sterous sea	A fruitful field
owling tempest	The crowning harvest
omy cavern	A virtuous conflict
streams	

ıarmless doves	A miserable
he careless ostrich	Gloomy regi
he dutiful stork	An incom
he spacious firmament	subject
ɔoling breezes	A controver
n amiable woman	The cool
dignified character	vale
pleasing address	A garden er
n open countenance	The ivy-ma
he candid reasoner	Virtue's fair
ıir proposals	A mahogan
mutual agreement	A resolution
plain narrative	disinteres
ı historical fiction	Consolation's
lentless war	hand
ı obdurate heart	A better wor
mpestuous passions	A cheerful,
ı unhappy temper	man
sensual mind	A silver tea-
ıe babbling brook	Sweet-scente
limpid stream	

CHAP. III.

Pronoun and Verb, &c.

I am sincere
Thou art industrious
He is disinterested
We honor them
You encourage us
They commend her
Thou dost improve
He assisted me
We completed our journey
Our hopes did flatter us
They have deceived me
Your expectation has failed
The accident had happened
He had resigned himself
Their fears will detect them
You shall submit
They will obey us
Good humor shall prevail
He will have determined
We shall have agreed
Let me depart
The sight being new, he startled
The person will have been executed, when the pardon arrives
Let him be animated
It can be enlarged
You may be discovered
He might be convinced
It would be caressed
I may have been deceived
They might have been honored
To be trusted, we must be virtuous
To have been admired, availed him little
Ridiculed, despised, persecuted, he maintained his principles
Being reviled, we bless
Virtue will be rewarded
Having been deserted, he became discouraged
This uncouth figure startled him

n consider
s improve. our-
es
yourselves
iem advance
may offend
forgive
night surpass them
could overtake him
uld be happy
should repent
may have deceived
ne
ey may have forgot-
ten
you entreated
t them be prepared
ou mightst have im-
proved
e should have consid-

rooms.; he ..
The book is his
mine
These are you
are ours
Our hearts are
Your conduct r
approbation
None met wi
avoid it
Thy esteem is
our
Her work
credit
Each must a
question
Every heart
own sorro
Which was
It was neitl

Having resigned his office, he retired
They are discouraged
He was condemned
We have been rewarded
She had been admired
One may deceive one's self
All have a talent to improve
Can any dispute it?
Such is our condition

CHAP. IV.

Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

I have seen him once, perhaps twice
Thirdly, and lastly, I shall conclude
This plant is found here, and elsewhere
Only to day is properly ours
The task is already performed
We could not serve him then, but will hereafter
We often resolve, but seldom perform
He is much more promising now than formerly
We are wisely and happily directed
We must be temperate, if we would be healthy
He is as old as his classmate, but not so learned
On all occasions, she behaved with propriety.
Let him that standeth, take heed lest he fall
He retires to rest soon, that he may rise early
We ought to be thankful, for we have received much
Though he is often advised, yet he does not reform
Reproof either softens or hardens its object

Why art thou so heedless!

He is little attentive; nay, absolutely stupid

When will they arrive?

Where shall we stop?

Mentally and bodily, we are curiously and wonderfully formed

Their talents are more brilliant than useful

They travelled through France, in haste, towards Italy

From virtue to vice, the progress is gradual

By diligence and frugality, we arrive at competency

We are often below our

some s

Charles is
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If thou w
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He will
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She will t
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If he were
he woul

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I will re

Without the aid of charity, he supported himself with credit

Of his talents much might be said, concerning his integrity, nothing

Ah! the delusions of hope!

We will stay till he arrives

We in vain look for a path between virtue and vice

He lives within his income

The house was sold at a great price, and above its value

She came down stairs slowly, but went briskly up again

His father and mother & uncle, reside at Rome

Though he is lively, yet he is not volatile

O, peace! how desirable art thou!

I have been often occupied, alas! with trifles

Strange! that we should be so infatuated

O! the humiliations to which vice reduces us!

Hark! how sweetly the woodlark sings

Hail, simplicity! source of genuine joy

Behold! how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity

Welcome again! my long lost friend

The following are a few instances of the same word's constituting several of the parts of speech.

Calm was the day, and the scene delightful

We may expect a calm

His years are more than hers; but he has not more knowl-

look with anxiety

The gay and dissolute think little of the miseries, which are stealing softly after them

A little attention will rectify some errors

He laboured to still the tumult

Still waters are commonly deepest

Though he is out of danger, he is still afraid

Damp air is unwholesome

Guilt often casts a damp over our sprightliest hours

A soft body damps the

more
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She is
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We mu
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Every
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We are
pernic

He may
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They str

Many persons are better than we suppose them to be
The few and the many have their prepossessions
Few days pass without some clouds
Much money is corrupting
Think much, and speak little
He has seen much of the world, and been much caressed
When we do our utmost, no more is required
I will submit, for I know it brings peace
I have a regard for him
It is for our health to be temperate
O! for better times
Both of them deserve praise
He is esteemed, both on his own account, and on that of his parents

CHAP. V.

All the Parts of Speech indiscriminately arranged.

DISSIMULATION in youth, is the forerunner of perfidy in old age. Its first appearance, is the fatal omen of growing depravity, and future shame.

If we possess not the power of self-government, we shall be the prey of every loose inclination that chances to arise. Pampered by continual indulgence, all our passions will become mutinous and headstrong. Desire, not reason, will be the ruling principle of our conduct.

Absurdly we spend our time in contending

good offices and [illegible]
pleasing charm, attaches men to
and circulates rational enjoyment
heart.

If we view ourselves, with all
tions and failings, in a just light, w
be surprised at our enjoying s
things, than discontented, becau
any which we want.

True cheerfulness makes a m
himself, and promotes the happ
round him. It is the clear and
of a mind illuminated by piety an

Wherever views of interest, ar
return, mingle with the feelin
sensibility acts an imperfect part,
to small share of commendation.

Let not your expectations fro
are to come, rise too high; and y
ments will be fewer, and more e
[illegible] not to be c

Look round you with attentive eye, and weigh characters well, before you connect yourselves too closely with any who court your society.

The true honour of man consists not in the multitude of riches, or the elevation of rank; for experience shows, that these may be possessed by the worthless, as well as by the deserving.

Beauty of form has often betrayed its possessor. The flower is easily blasted. It is short lived at the best; and trifling, at any rate, in comparison with the higher, and more lasting beauties of the mind.

A contented temper opens a clear sky, and brightens every object around us. It is in the sullen and dark shade of discontent, that noxious passions, like venomous animals, breed and prey upon the heart.

Thousands whom indolence has sunk into contemptible obscurity, might have come forward to usefulness and honour, if idleness had not frustrated the effect of all their powers.

Sloth is like the slowly-flowing, putrid stream which stagnates in the marsh, breeds venomous animals, and poisonous plants; and infects with pestilential vapours the whole country round it.

Disappointments derange, and overcome, vulgar minds. The patient and the wise, by a proper improvement, frequently make them contribute to their high advantage.

Sobriety of mind is one of those virtues, which the present condition of human life strongly inculcates. The uncertainty of its enjoyments, *checks presumption*; the multiplicity of its dan-

the charms and comfor
pressible; and can only be
those who possess her. T
Divine approbation and sup
hope of future happiness, c
and joy, to which all the d
bear no resemblance.

If we knew how much t
life deceive and betray their
and reflected on the disappoi
the dissatisfaction in enjoyn
tainty of possession, which e
them; we should cease to b
such brittle and transient joys
ly fix our hearts on those virt
which the world can neither g

Order is Heaven's first law; and
Some are, and must be, greater th
More rich, more wise; but who i
That such are happier [illegible]

By travel, and *to* travel born,
Our sabbaths are but few.

Who noble ends by noble means obtains,
Or failing, smiles in exile or in chains,
Like good Aurelius let him reign, or bleed
Like Socrates, that man is great indeed.

Our hearts are fastened to this world
By strong and endless ties;
But every sorrow cuts a string,
And urges us to rise.

Oft pining cares in rich brocades are drest,
And diamonds glitter on an anxious breast.

Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me:
This day be bread, and peace, my lot;
All else beneath the sun:
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not;
And let thy will be done.

Vice is a monster of so frightful mein,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen:
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

If nothing more than purpose in thy power,
Thy purpose firm, is equal to the deed:
Who does the best his circumstance allows,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.

In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity.

To be resign'd when ills betide,
Patient when favours are denied,

Plays round the head, but comes not to
One self-approving hour whole years o
Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas;
And more true joy Marcellus exil'd fee
Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble
Their sober wishes never learn'd to s
Along the cool sequester'd vale of life,
They kept the noiseless tenor of the

What nothing earthly gives, or can des
The soul's calm sunshine, and the hear
Is virtue's prize.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne hin
Whose days are dwindled to the sho
Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless

Who lives to nature, rarely can be poor
Who lives to fancy, never can be rich.

When young, life's journey I began.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance, direction, which thou canst not see;
All discord, harmony, not understood;
All partial evil, universal good.

Heaven's choice is safer than our own,
Of ages past inquire.
What the most formidable fate?
"To have our own desire."

If ceaseless, thus, the fowls of heaven he feeds,
If o'er the fields such lucid robes he spreads;
Will he not care for you, ye faithless, say?
Is he unwise? Or, are ye less than they?

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etherial sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great original proclaim:
Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land,
The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
And, nightly, to the list'ning earth,
Repeats the story of her birth:
Whilst all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though, in solemn silence, all
Move round the dark terrestrial ball?
What tho' nor real voice nor sound,
Amid their radiant orbs be found?
In Reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing as they shine,

WRITE, in the nominative
following nouns: apple, plum,
tree, plant, convenience, disorde
ning, defeat, protuberance.

Write the following substantiv
inative case plural: cry, fly, che
ry, duty, boy, folly, play, lilly, to

Write the following nouns in tl
singular: boy, girl, man, wor
church, lass, beauty, sister, bee, l

Write the following in the r
plural: loaf, sheaf, self, muff, kn
staff, wolf, half, calf, shelf, life.

Write the following in the gen
ral: brother, child, man, woman,
mouse, goose, penny.

Write the following nouns in
and genitive cases plural: wife, c
city, river, proof, archer, master.

Compare the following adjectives: amiable, moderate, disinterested, favourable, grateful, studious, attentive, negligent, industrious, perplexing.

Write the following adjectives in the comparative degree: near, far, little, low, good, indifferent, bad, worthy, convenient.

Write the following adjectives in the superlative degree: feeble, bold, good, ardent, cold, bad, base, little, strong, late, near, content.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, present tense: beat, gain, read, eat, walk, desire, interpose.

Conjugate the following verbs in the potential mood, imperfect tense: fear, hope, dream, fly, consent, improve, controvert.

Conjugate the following verbs in the subjunctive mood, perfect tense: drive, prepare, starve, omit, indulge, demonstrate.

Conjugate the following verbs in the imperitive mood: believe, depart, invent, give, abolish, contrive.

Write the following verbs in the infinitive mood, present and perfect tenses: grow, decrease, live, prosper, separate, incommode.

Write the present, perfect, and compound participles, of the following verbs: confess, disturb, please, know, begin, embrace, eat, contaminate.

Conjugate the following verbs, in the indicative *mood*, present and perfect tenses, of the *passive voice*: honour, abase, amuse, slight, c

..., grow, bring, forsake.

Write the following verbs in imperfect tenses of the potential moods: know, shake, heat, kee bestow, beseech.

Write the following verbs in mood, imperfect and second futur passive voice: slay, draw, crown, grind, hear, divert.

Write the following verbs in t third persons singular of all the indicative and subjunctive moods: demn, mourn, freeze, know, arise, investigate.

Form the following verbs in the imperative moods, with their part the passive voice: embrace, draw, (

person plural, in the objective case, and governed by the active verb, "degrades," agreeably to RULE XI. which says, &c.

He who lives virtuously prepares for all events.

He, a personal pronoun of the third person singular; *who*, a relative pronoun, which has for its antecedent, "he;" *lives*, a verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative, "who," according to RULE VI. which says, &c. *virtuously*, an adverb; *prepares*, a verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative, "he;" *for*, a preposition; *all*, an adjective pronoun; *events*, a common substantive, of the plural number; *all events*, the object of the preposition "for."

If folly entice thee, reject its allurements.

If, a conjunction; *folly*, a common substantive; *entice*, a verb active, subjunctive mood, present tense, third person singular, governed by the conjunction "if," according to RULE XIX. which says, &c. *thee*, a personal pronoun, of the second person singular, and in the objective case, governed by the active verb "entice;" *reject*, an active verb, imperative mood, second person singular; *its*, a personal pronoun of the third person singular, and in the genitive case, governed by "allurements," agreeably to RULE X. which says, &c. *allurements*, a common substantive, and the object of the active verb "reject."

ee to forgive him?

If a man say, I love God, and hateth h
, he is a liar.

RULE XIX.

Though he urges me yet more ear
all not comply, unless he advances m
e reasons.

She disapproved the measure, becaus
ry improper.

Though the fact be extraordinary, it
ld happen.

RULE XX.

The business was much better exe
is brother than he.

They are much greater gainers th
his unexpected event.

They know how to write as well as
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RULE XXI.

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From the little conversation I had with him, he appeared to have been a man of letters.

It would have given me great satisfaction, to relieve him from that distressed situation.

RULE XIV.

Esteeming themselves wise, they became fools.

Suspecting not only ye, but they also, I was studious to avoid all intercourse.

From having exposed himself too freely in different climates, he entirely lost his health.

RTLE XV.

He was pleasing not often, because he was vain.

William nobly acted, though he was unsuccessful.

We may happily live, though our possessions be small.

RULE XVI.

Be honest, nor take no shape nor semblance of disguise.

There cannot be nothing more insignificant than vanity.

The measure is so exceptionable, that we cannot by no means permit it.

RULE XVII.

We are all accountable creatures, each for hisself.

Does that boy know who he speaks to? Who does he offer such language to?

It was not he that they were so angry with.

Fifty pounds of wheat contains forty lour.

What avails the best sentiments, if pe live suitably to them?

Thou should love thy neighbour, as s thou loves thyself.

RULE II.

dleness and ignorance is the parent es.

Patience and diligence, like faith, r untains.

What signifies the counsel and care tors, when youth think they have no stance?

RULE III.

Man's happiness or misery are, in sure, put into his own hands.

We are not such machines as a c

A great number do not always argue strength.

The council was not unanimous, and it separated without coming to any determination.

RULE V.

They which seek wisdom will certainly find her.

I do not think that any person should incur censure, for being tender of their reputation.

Thou who has been a witness of the fact, can give an account of it.

RULE VI.

If he will not hear his best friend, whom shall be sent to admonish him ?

The persons, who conscience and virtue support, may smile at the caprices of fortune.

From the character of those who you associate with, your own will be estimated.

RULE VII.

Thou art the friend that hast often relieved me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need.

I perceive that thou art a pupil who possesses bright parts, but who hast cultivated them but little.

RULE VIII.

These kind of indulgencies soften and injure the mind.

Instead of improving yourselves, you has

'he fire, the air, the earth, and th
r elements of the philosophers.
We are placed here under a trial

The profligate man is seldom or
be the good husband, the good fa
neficent neighbour.

RULE X.

Thy ancestors virtue is not thine.
Thy fathers offence will not cond
A mothers tenderness and a fath
tures gifts' for mans advantage.
A mans manner's frequently i
rtune.

RULE XI.

Who have I reason to love so
iend of my youth ?
The man who he raised from obs
He and they we know, but who

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RULE XXII.

He is more bold and active, but not so wise and studious, as his companion.

Sincerity is as valuable, and even more valuable, than knowledge.

Neither has he, nor any other persons, suspected so much dissimulation.

Several alterations and additions have been made to the work.

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OR,

EVIDENC

OF THE EXISTENCE AND

THE DEIT

COLLECTED FROM THE APPEARA

By *WILLIAM PALEY*

☞ Perhaps the *innumerabl*
wise and Omnipotent Creator w
collected into a compass so brig
ble. Dr. PALEY has subpœned t
al world to bear witness to the e
tributes of a Deity; and in liste
mony, we can almost hear ina
proclaim,

"*The hand that made us is*

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ON THE

CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

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BY *WILLIAM FORSYTH, &c.*

GARDENER TO THE KING OF ENGLAND.

With Notes and Observations,

adapting the same to the Climates and Soils of *America, &c. &c.*

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